



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

*people aspiring to independence, and collectively employed in the means of attaining it.** This absurd assertion, invented by perfidy, wickedness, and the sordid interest of slave traders, deserves the profoundest contempt and indignation of men of property in all countries. This assertion has been sufficiently falsified during eleven years of independence, and its happy results. Free in point of right, and independent, in fact, we will never renounce those blessings; we will never consent to behold the destruction of that edifice which we have cemented with our blood, until we are buried under its ruins.

We offer to commercial powers, who shall enter into relations with us, our friendship, security to their property, and our Royal protection to their peaceable subjects, who shall come to our country with the intention of carrying on their commercial affairs, and who shall conform to our laws and usages.

The King of a free people, a soldier by habit, we fear no war or enemy. We have already signified our determination not to interfere by any means in the internal government of our neighbours. We wish to enjoy peace and tranquillity among ourselves, and to exert the same prerogatives which other people have, of making laws for themselves. If, after the free exposition of our sentiments, and the justice of our cause, any power should, contrary to the laws of nations, place a hostile fort in our territory, then our first duty will be to repel such an act of aggression by every means in our power.

We solemnly declare that we will never consent to any treaty, or any condition, that shall compromise our honour, the liberty, and independence of the Haytian people. Faithful to our oath, we will rather bury ourselves under the ruins of our country, than suffer our political rights to sustain the slightest injury.

Given in our Palace of Sans Souci, the 18th of September, 1814, Eleventh Year of Independence, and the Fourth of our Reign.

(Signed) HENRY.

By the King, the Secretary of State,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Count de LEMONADE.

INSCRIPTION ON THE MONUMENT SACRED
TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. SAU-
MAREZ DUBOURDIEU, LATELY ERECTED
IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF LISBURN.*

Lector,

Cenotaphium spectas reverendi viri SAU-
MAREZ DUBOURDIEU, A.M. ecclesiæ
Gallicæ reformatæ in hoc municipio
positæ ministri, ecclesiæ Glenevensis
Vicarii, et Scholæ Lisburnensis per sex
& quinquaginta annos præfecti.

Vir comis, simplex, pius, candidus, integer;
Qui Gallica stirpe ortus, sed exul patriæ
Sibi nomen & locum & novam patriam

Apud exteros

Virtutibus meruit.

Nullis mundi illecebris distractus

Juventutem bonis literis

Gregem puris fidei præcepit

Omnes exemplo vitæ bene actæ

Instruxit & ornavit.

E charissima conjuge quatuor liberos natos

Tali patre dignos

Reliquit.

Obiit XIX Calend. Januarii.

Anno salutis MDCCCXII

Exactis jam annis XCVI. mensibus III.

Discipuli bene merentis haud immemores

Hocce p. p.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COM-
MONS, THE PETITION OF THE LINEN
BLEACHERS, DRAPERS, AND MANUFAC-
TURERS OF IRELAND.

SHEWETH,

THAT it is with the most serious concern your petitioners have to state, that the recent duties imposed on bleaching materials, will affect the linen trade of Ireland in a very grievous manner. Your petitioners beg leave to represent, that though a drawback is allowed on ashes used in bleaching linens, yet will it not relieve the trade from the distress occasioned by this duty, as in many instances cottons are promiscuously bleached with linens, and an affidavit cannot therefore be made to entitle the bleacher to the drawback; nor will such affidavit avail, as far as it respects the use of soap, a very important article in bleaching. Your peti-

* See Malouet's Memoirs respecting St. Domingo.

* For the translation, see No. 76, Vol 13, Page 417.

tioners have further to represent, that the manufacturers will, in the aggregate, be totally precluded from the advantage of the drawback, as they purchase their ashes in small quantities, from the retailers; and by the increased price of ashes, less will be used in boiling yarn, to the great deterioration of the manufacture.

Your petitioners beg leave to remind your honourable house, that it has ever been the policy of the parliament of Ireland to protect its staple manufacture, instead of distressing it with imposts of a most injurious kind. So early as the third of George III., an act prepared after mature judicial and legislative consultation with the trade, and comprehending regulations, hitherto considered as fundamental, it was declared: "That no duty whatsoever shall be demanded, levied, or raised, to the use of his majesty, his heirs, or successors, for or by reason of the importing of any wood or weed ashes of any kind, used in bleaching, or any blue called smalts, or for or by reason of the importing of any good or sound flaxseed, or hempseed."

Your petitioners finally state, that the policy of protecting the linen trade has been so undeviating, as to be impressed in the speech from the throne, at the commencement of every session, and your petitioners trust that this wise policy will not be departed from at a season when the declining state of the linen trade of Ireland, as well from foreign competition, as from other causes at home and abroad, requires the fostering support of parliament.

Your petitioners assure your honourable house, that one universal sentiment pervades the whole of the linen trade of Ireland, as to the distressing consequences felt from this duty, and they firmly trust, that the policy of a hundred years back (to leave untaxed all articles connected with the linen manufacture) will not be abandoned for a measure, which must strongly affect the prosperity of the staple trade of Ireland.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the late duties on ashes, smalts, and flaxseed may be repealed.

ANTI-ORANGE PETITION, TO BE PRESENTED IN THE COURSE OF THE PRESENT SESSION.*

The Petition of the undersigned Protest-

ants and Catholics of Ireland; the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, and of internal Peace and Concord,

Respectfully sheweth,

That in the petitions presented in the last session of Parliament, the long continued and systematic outrages of Orangemen were placed before your view. The events of another year have afforded additional confirmation of the evils of an intolerant and domineering faction being permitted to continue openly to molest the public peace. These things are practised under the name of loyalty, which is made a pretext for innumerable outrages on the general peace and good order of the community.

That their processions, decked with party insignia, on certain stated anniversaries, and at the funerals of their members, as also their insulting conduct at public assemblages at fairs and markets, and their careful exclusion of Catholics from their lodges, have produced much irritation in the minds of those against whom their insulting proceedings are directed, and have a powerful effect in keeping up a spirit of animosity among neighbours, and perpetuating an organised system of hostility towards all who will not join with them; that societies under the denomination of Thrashers and Ribbonmen have arisen in opposition to them, which were defensive in their origin, and solely occasioned by the provocation of Orange outrages.

That the Orange system is thus not only chargeable with the outrages perpetrated by this secret and illegal association, whose members, to increase the danger, have mostly military arms in their possession, but also for the excesses to which their conduct and example have led, as the certain consequences.

Petitioners therefore earnestly desirous to live under the protection of laws impartially administered towards all parties, and that all factions should be repressed with an even hand, beg leave to implore your Lordships* to inquire into the conduct of the Orange association, by the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission to sit in Ireland, to search into the

which this petition was adopted, see Belfast Magazine, volume 13, page 251.

* In the petitions to the House of Commons Honourable House is inserted.

* For an account of the meeting at